THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " 3 " 20
" " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... 20

No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

We surrender our columns to-day, to the proclamation of Gov. Vance. It is a bold, frank and eloquent document. It makes an earnest appeal to the people of the State; it warns them of the dangers which surround them; it announces the evils which exist among them; and it urges them to that harmony of sentiment, and unanimity of action, which are essential for escape from the perils by which they are beset.

In conclusion, the Governor recommends meetings of the people—loyal meetings—wherein the people may give expression to their response to the insulting terms which the federal authorities would seek to impose upon us. We urge upon the people to read the Governer's proclamation.

Each development from the Yankee sources, discloses a new and additional enormity of outrage in their dealing towards us. We have already shown how earnestly Mr. Stephens urged a temporary recognition of the States of the Confederacy, or its government, with assurances that if this temporary recognition could be had, an adjustment could be effected. This was refused. Then Mr. Hunter made the inquiry whether, if the Union were restored, the States would be allowed to send their Representatives to Congress. Lincoln replied that that would rest with Congress to decide.

Now, it appears from Seward's report to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to England, that our commissioners proposed to postpone the discussion of the question of separation, and, in the meantime, to discuss other matters, thereby affording time for passion to cool, arms to be laid aside, and trade and intercourse to be established. It was suggested by them, that if this were done, we should have immediate peace, with a certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and States of each section and people. In other words, our commissioners asked for a simple truce or armistice, to open the way for negotiations. The reply was—*no suspension of hostilities* could be allowed, except on the condition that we would disband our armies, and submit to Federal authority. Thus, our enemies refused to stay the murderous bullets—to stop the furious slaughter—unless we would degrade ourselves by a humiliating submission, and surrender of our whole cause.

Public Meeting in Chapel Hill.

We understand that a meeting was held in Chapel Hill a few days since, to respond to the terms held out by Lincoln; at which, patriotic resolutions were introduced and passed. At that meeting, Mr. Samuel F. Phillips is said to have moved to strike out the preamble and first resolution, and to have accompanied his motion with a speech, in which he opposed the war, and "thanked God he had never been instrumental in getting any one into it." Whereupon he was reminded by Mr. Jones Watson, that, in 1861, he made speeches for the war, and induced soldiers to volunteer.

We should be glad to hear more of this meeting, and to be informed exactly of Mr. Phillip's course. By and by, Mr. Phillips will become known to the people of North Carolina.

We were informed by a gentleman on yesterday, who is just from Richmond, that our Congressional delegation are thoroughly united in favor of maintaining the war to the last, rather than submit to the degrading terms offered by the enemy. Prominent (said he) among those who despise and spurn the wicked efforts of our foe at subjugation, is Dr. J. T. Leach. We are not at all suprised at this. While we have been obliged to criticise, in sharp terms, the past policy of the Doctor, we have always given him credit for courage and honesty; and we have never doubted that he would follow his convictions.

It would be of vast importance to our people, if the delegation would unite in a manifesto to the people, on the subject of "union and harmony;" and as soon as possible, if they will prepare to meet the people, and confer with them how best to employ the resources of the country for the maintenance of the cause.

COMMUNICATIONS.—When communications are written to us, charging political delinquency, the accuser should be willing, if necessary, to give his name. Otherwise, the Editor is made to assume the responsibility for facts not within his knowledge; and which he is debarred from making good. Such communications cannot be used.

FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Telegraph* of the 14th, says:

The stirring peals of the fire-bell startled our citizens from their usual quiet on yesterday about 10 o'clock a. m., and in a short time it seemed that everybody was hurrying in the direction of a dense smoke that rose near the grave-yard. We repaired to the spot and found that the burning building was one owned by the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company and occupied by Mr. Jas. P. Reynolds, one of its employees. The house was totally destroyed, but most of its contents were saved. The Arsenal engine, under Capt. C. R. Banks, was there and although arriving too late to give any assistance in saving the house in which the fire originated, rendered efficient service in preserving some of the adjacent buildings.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865. NO. 45.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NOTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, It is incumbent on me by virtue of the high trusts your partiality has conferred upon me to watch with vigilance over your welfare, guard with fidelity your interests; and warn you of every approaching danger:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the said State, actuated by a sacred sense of duty and love of country, do deem it necessary to address you in this manner in regard to the dangers and duties of the present time; earnestly praying that it may be conducive to harmony and good will, wherein only is to be found a safe and honorable deliverance from all our troubles. It is known to you all, that in the beginning of these troubles, North Carolina was so decidedly opposed to imitating the secession of her Southern sisters, that any attempt to force her to do so by even a majority of her people, prior to the Proclamation of Lincoln in 1861, would most likely have resulted in civil war, among our own citizens. It pleased God, however, to prevent this calamity and to calm all the fierce passions of party bitterness, and to cause the most perfect unanimity by means of that Proclamation, which placed before us the dire necessity of either assisting or slaughtering our own brothers and friends. Interest, honor and sympathy combined to decide us upon resistance to what all united in condemning as a cruel and wicked war upon the homes and liberties of the South. With unexampled zeal we entered into the war, rushed forward our bravest sons, and poured out our richest treasures.—With immense sacrifices, and varying fortunes, we contined the struggle, still with great unanimity for years. About the end of the third year, however, a portion of our people in common with many others throughout the South, seeing how our best citizens were falling, and how our fairest lands were desolated, began to urge that peace should be sought for by negotiations as well as by the sword. They argued that our Confederate authorities, moved by pride of opinion and embittered by the length and fierceness of the conflict, had not made a sufficient trial of statesmanship as a means of stopping the war; that no doubt if properly approached, either commissioners appointed by our common government, or by the States separately—supposing diplomatic reasons would prevent the enemy from treating with the former—that our enemy would grant us better terms than we had supposed, and promising that if a fair and honest effort at negotiations should be spurned by the enemy or rejected, then all classes and conditions of men in the South would unite in an earnest prosecution of the war. This was the first serious approach to a division among our people. Sympathizing with the reasonableness of this demand, though not with all the reasons given for believing in its efficiency, and being as sincerely desirous as it was possible for man to be, to stop the war on honorable terms, I, as your Governor, addressed President Davis in December 1863, and urged this course upon him. In answer thereto, he assured me that three separate and distinct efforts had been made to treat with the enemy, without obtaining even a hearing and that he did not see how a fourth one could be initiated without humiliation to ourselves and injury to our cause.

Trusting that Providence would yet open the way, the matter rested here for another year. Many, however, of our people, who advocated peace upon such vague and ill-defined terms as to cause doubts of their good faith and loyalty, continued seduously to disseminate the opinion, that our own government alone was to blame for the continuance of the war, going so far in some instances as to threaten revolutionary measures for wresting the treaty-making power from its hands, and negotiating with the enemy ourselves, alleging that we could certainly get such terms if the States would act in their sovereign capacity, as would secure our property and slaves, by reconstruction. Since the beginning of the present year, however, two individuals from the North having visited Richmond on a peace mission, by the authority of President Lincoln, and having, as our President supposed, opened the way for another effort at negotiation, it was promptly made. He immediately sent a delegation through the lines for that purpose, consisting of Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Confederate States Senator, from the State of Virginia, men all eminent for their abilities, public services, and the long continued confidence and respect of their countrymen. The first two are well known to have opposed the beginning of this war, and to sympathize with the general desire for negotiations.—They were met at Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, who, without allowing them to leave the boat on which they arrived, told them what appears in the following official report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

Sir—Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 3rd inst., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States because that would be a recognition of their existence as a seperate power, whilst under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately, that no extended truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted out and out. Individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit these pains and penalties, if peace be restored during such conference.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or in any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Thus you see that neither terms nor conditions were spoken of in the interview, but only subjugation offered us, the mere details of which they proposed to settle. At one blow, all our hopes in the humanity and moderation of our enemies were dashed to the ground. No terms or proposals of a treaty coming either from the Confederate States; or any one of the States would be entertained, but a complete, absolute and unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, is required as a preliminary step to any, even the slightest cessation of hostilities. Seeing then that we can treat with the enemy, neither by the authorities of the Confederate States, nor by separate State action, what will be the result if we submit, as we are required to do? This we can partly judge by examining that constitution and those laws, to which we are required to yield obedience. That constitution is not the one we left. In addition to the changes it has undergone by corrupt and violent interpretation by Black Republican judges, its wording has been so changed as to decree immediately and forever, the abolition of slavery. The "laws" to whose tender mercies we are referred, provide most minutely and particularly for the punishment of death by the halter, of every man, soldier, sailor or marine, civilian and others, who have been engaged in what they term rebellion. Not ceasing to punish with the death of the offender, the "laws" of the United States also provide that all his property, real and personal, shall be confiscated. The only mitigation of the rigor threatened by these laws, is contained in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation accompanying his annual message in December 1863, in which he proposes to hang only those above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and all civil and diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederate Government, and various other classes therein specified; coupled with a vague intimation to our commissioners in their recent interview, that whilst we must prepare to accept all the pains and penalties of the laws, we might rely on a liberal use of the pardoning power, vested in him. He also informs us that the terms set forth in his recent message of December last, wherein he re-endorses the above mentioned proclamation will be rigidly adhered to.

Now, then, we can sum up, in some sort, the consequences of our submission. Four million slaves, two hundred thousand of whom have been in arms against us, turned loose at once in our midst, our lands confiscated, and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation, or parcelled among negro soldiers, as the reward of the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and driven from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, starving in rags from door to door, spurned by even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders; to say nothing of universal financial ruin and the intolerable oppression of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of our conquest. Great God! is there a man in all this honorable, high-spirited and noble commonwealth, so steeped in every conceivable meanness, so blackened with all the guilt of treason, or so damned with all the leprosy of cowardice, as to say, yes, we will submit to all this! and whilst there yet remains a half million men amongst us able to resist!—And who says the enemy will give us anything better? Not Mr. Lincoln; and do the weak and the vaccillating among us, know better, than he does, what he will do for us?

Having made therefore a fair and honest effort to obtain peace by negotiation, and knowing now precisely, from the lips of the President of the United States, what we are to expect, what are we to do next? There is only one thing left for us to do. We must fight, my countrymen, to the last extremity, or submit voluntarily to our own degradation. Let no man mistake the issue now. The line of distinction will be drawn plainly between those who are for their country, and those who are against their country. There is no half-way house upon the road. The purifying fire is even now burning throughout the land, and its consuming flames must separate the dross from the true metal. Degradation, ruin and dishonor on the one hand, liberty, independence and honor, if our souls be strong, on the other. Is it not worth another honest and manly effort? Aye, another, and another, and another, and a thousand efforts, of our whole people. As North Carolinians, descendants of revolutionary heroes, and fathers and brothers of the noblest dead and living soldiers that ever drew a blade for human freedom, we cannot tolerate the thought of such base and infamous submission.

Should we willfully throw down an organized Government, disband our still powerful armies, and invite all these fearful consequences upon our country, we would live to have our children curse our grey hairs for fastening our dishonor upon them.

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor, are intended to incite you to despair, will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us, that our fighting men are all slain; our resources exhausted and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, straightened as we are for all supplies, both of men and material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I survey the condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except this depression of spirit among the people and the still more fearful risk of internal dissension. So long as we remain one and *determined*, it is not in the power of our enemies to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibility. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster-rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousands who shirk. Where are they? Thousands upon thousands absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain nor rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because the absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has, but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister Georgia, and is *she* conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of an enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South, which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years, their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet today they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever can hold, except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go; Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all, and if we are determined to be free our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar, or particular spots of ground, however valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consist in our *people*. Liberty dwells in the heart of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldier standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, indeed am I persuaded, that neither principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life nor death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as becomes your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and to give cheerfully your aid physical, mental, and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country, and the ruin of its people.

For the purpose of determining the best means of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that you assemble in primary meetings in every county in the State, and let the whole world and especially our enemies see how a free people can meet a proposition for their absolute submission to the will of the conquerors.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, in our City of Raleigh, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1865.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in the columns of your paper, an account of the meeting of the sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals in this city. My object is to call the attention of our citizens, and the men of the State, to this noble example of soldiers prostrated by disease, contracted by exposure, privations and hardships in the service of their country for our defence—soldiers wounded, and compelled to retired from the trenches—men who have often put in jeopardy their lives for our defence—all uniting, and pledging again their fortunes and lives, that they will renew their efforts to win independence.

Rouse up for shame, then, sons of North Carolina, your patriotism only slumbers in the loss of inglorious ease. The scene to which I call your attention, if you will reflect on it, will fire up your hearts like a sparke that ignites a magizine. It must awaken you to a sense of duty to your country. Rouse up, then, my fellow-citizens. The safety of your families depend on it. Your loved ones appeal to you, and expect you to protect them. Your country *needs—demands*—your aid. To arms, then, sons of Carolina, at once, and repair to the front with alacrity.

Let us all assemble in the Capitol Square, with the statue of the father of his country, George Washington, in view, and in the presence of our God, pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will never cease our efforts, until our rights are secured and our independence acknowledged.

LOYAL HEART.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, a bill for raising 200,000 negro troops was reported back from the committee on Military affairs, with an amendment. Pending the further consideration of the exemption bill, the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

In the House the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special committee. Nothing else of interest.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 11th, publishes Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all letters and telegrams.

[illegible], after Blair returned from Richmond, he met with him a letter from Davis to Blair, expressing a willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Lincoln, by way of reply, addressed a note to Blair, expressing a willingness to receive any agents, in formally sent, with a view to secure peace to the people of our common country. Subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the Commissioners, at Petersburg and City Point, in the absence of Grant, who received their application to pass through his lines, and telegraphed to Washinton for instructions, Lincoln sent Major T. C. Rekart, with a message prepared for him, to be delivered to the Commissioners, allowing them to pass through our lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's note to Blair. In the meantime, the Commissioners applied to Grant, who had returned, for permission to pass through his lines, with a view of ascertaing upon what terms the war may be terminated. In pursuance of the course indicated by Lincoln in said letter to Blair, Grant allowed them to pass the lines, and proceed to City Point, where they were detained until the arrival of Rekart. Before his arrival, the Commissioners addressed another note to Grant, expressing a desire to go to Washington to confer informally with the President in reference to matters mentioned in his letter to Blair. Rekart delivered his message to the Commissioners, and says he received an unsatisfactory reply. He notified the Commissioners that they could not proceed further, unless they complied with the terms expressed in his letter.

At this junction, Grant telegraphed to Stanton that he was convinced of the good intentions of Stephens and Hunter, and of their desire to restore peace and union. Their letter to him was all Lincoln's instructions contemplated. Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentlemen that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was *enroute*, the Commissioners sent another note to Rekart, expressing a willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's letter to Blair, or upon any other terms or conditions he may hereafter purpose, not inconsistant with the essential principles of self-government, and popular rights, upon which our institutions are founded. They further expressed anxiety to establish a most honorable peace without the effusion of blood, promising their utmost efforts to accomplish such a result.

Lincoln's statement of the interview is confirmatory to the report of our commissioners.

As to his ultimatum, he says they seemed to desire the adoption of some course which might or might not, lead to re-union.

General news unimportant.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—One thousand and fifty returned Confederate prisoners are expected from Varina to-morrow. It is understood that the exchange of prisoners will now proceed regularly. No later Yankee papers to-night.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The Senate adopted the report of the Committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the Cavalry.

After debate, also passed the Senate bill regulating the business of conscription. The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barksdale, from the special Committee to whom was referred the bill introduced by him relative to the employment of negroes as soldiers reported back said bill, with recommendation that it pass. It was made the special order for Thursday.—Mr. Miles asked and obtained leave to print the minority report, from the same Committee.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry was adopted.

The bill to punish frauds against the government was rejected. Several bills were considered and passed, including the House bill for the organization of field artillery. The House then resolved into secret session.

Seward's Report to Minister Adams.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—Seward, in his report to Minister Adams, of the late conference, says what the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was the postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war was waged, and a mutual direction of efforts on the part of our government as well as that of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and armies be reduced, trade and intercourse, between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them, that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some new very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and States of each section and people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce; and he announced that we can agree to no suspension of hostilities, except on a basis of a disbandment of the insurgent forces, and a restoration of the national authority throughout the States of the Union.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—The Yankee papers say Thomas and Wilson are about to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama as soon the weather will permit, with a large force of cavalry and mounted infantry.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Meridian, to the 11th, says: Memphis dispatches of the 9th and 8th have been received. The Herald's Washington special correspondent says, though in position for knowing, regard the result of the peace negotiations as very far from a total failure. The Washington Chronicle says the only condition to an honorable peace has been declined by the Rebel Commissioners; that condition being a restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to the laws of Congress.

The Times special says: Lincoln assured the Commissioners that if the South would return to the Union, under the Constitution, they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition, war must and would go on.—neither side yielded a hair's breadth. Lincoln and Seward returned to Washington, and the result of the conference was laid before the Cabinet who endorsed Lincoln's course, and are unanimous in a determination that the war must continue.

The Commercial's Washington special says: It is asserted that Lincoln will issue a proclamation showing the result of the peace negotiations, urging the people to fill up the ranks for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gold in New York on the 6th was 213.

Brigadier General John H. Winder.

In our issue day before yesterday, we announced the sudden death of this officer, and now append a brief sketch of his military life. The deceased was a son of Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Winder, of Md., who commanded troops of that State in the war of 1812. He was born in Somerset county Md., Feb., 1800. At the age of sixteen he entered West Point, from which he graduated with enviable distinction in 1820, and was commissioned as Lieutenant in the United States army and entered at once upon frontier service, where he continued during the Florida war, earning therein the promotion to rank of captain in the first regiment of the United States artillery, with which he was connected at the breaking out of the Mexican war, to which field of action his command was immediately transfered. Here his true soldierly qualities and gallantry won him such distinction that on the battle-field of Cherubusco he was honored with promotion to the rank of Major. His participation, (in this new and nobly won position,) in the taking of the city of Mexico, the last act of that bloody drama, again crowned him with honor as he was there rewarded with a Lieut. Colonel's commission by General Scott. Subsequently the rank of Colonel was bestowed upon him as a recognition of his merit.

At the period of the commencement of the present war, he was on a brief visit to his family, in the city of Baltimore, and on the 20th of April, 1861, the day succeeding the successful attack upon Massachusetts troops in that city, he forwarded his resignation as an officer of the United States army at Washington, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. The rank of Brigadier General was promptly conferred upon him by President Davis, he having while Secretary of War of the United States, had full opportunity of acquainting himself with the capacities and fitness of the lamented deceased for high position and important trusts, as evinced in his being immediately assigned to the command of the department of Henrico, embracing the city of Richmond and ten miles surrounding.

In July, 1864, he was transferred to the command of Confederate States prison camps in the State of Georgia, and a short time since was appointed Commissary General of prisons, which embraced the immediate command of all prisons East of the Mississippi, which position he held at the time of his death.

In every position which he has been placed his official conduct has been marked by strict probity energy and promptness, and that kind consideration towards all whose official relations made them subordinate to him, which unmistakably attested a noble and genial nature; while in private life, as husband, father and true friend, his memory can never cease to be sincerely cherished.

He leaves in the service of the Confederacy two sons, Captain W. S. Winder and Captain John C. Winder, and was the cousin of Brigadier General Charles Winder, who was killed while leading the old Stonewall brigade at the battle of Cedar Run, and also of Colonel Edward Winder, at present a commander in the Confederate States navy.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

For the Confederate.

BIVOUAC 1ST N. C. BAT. SHARP SHOOTERS,
February 8, 1865.

EDITOR CONFEDERATE:—The following is a list of the casualties in this command, in the battles on Hatcher's Creek, on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst.

Company A, Lieut. R. W. Woodruff, commanding. Wounded—Lieut. W. L. Watson, foot, slightly; Serg't Monroe May, hand and leg, severely, and in the hands of the enemy; Privates J. C. Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugart, left arm amputated; Wm. Crews, leg, slight; Jones May, foot, severe. Missing—Corporal W. D. Herrington, Private W. G. Allen.

Company B, Lieut. C. A. Shutty, commanding. Killed—Private Aug. Shinse. Wounded—Reuben Chitty, face, severe; J. A. Kizer, breast, slight. Missing—A. A. Clewell, Luther Waugh.

R. E. WILSON,
Captain Commanding.

SHARP PRACTICE TO OBTAIN A WEALTHY WIFE.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* mentions the case of a well-dressed young man, of good manners, who gave in his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nobobs of the country. On the strength of this, he courted a wealthy man's daughter and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The Government made a good thing out of it; so did the young man.

Lieut. THEODORE C. JAMES, of the 3rd N. C. T., has been assigned temporarily as Commandant of the Post of Raleigh.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 18--d6t R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

We give prominence, to day, above al other things, to General Orders, Nos. 2 and 8, from the General-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

General Lee exhorts his gallant and brave comrades, who with him, have borne so long, so patiently and unrepiningly, the hardships and vicissitudes of war, still to stand by their colors, and yet further to respond to the calls of honor and duty. He plainly tells them of the choice which lies before them—*war or abject* submission? He does not tell them of any hopes of reconstruction, that the people can select to go back with their rights into the union, if they choose; but he tells them that only the choice of abject humiliating, destructive submission is left to them, unless they fight for independence. He then appeals to them by their lineage—by their descent from a free ancestry—to maintain the inheritance of liberty, which descended to them from their fathers. General Lee addresses his soldiers in the language of stern, recognizable truth, without equivocation or palliation, "that they cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property."

This language of Gen. Robert E Lee addresses itself not only to his comrades in arms, but the whole people. And which will you believe, people of North Carolina? This veteran patriot chief, who left high position, wealth, and ease in the old government, and at your call, came to share with your children the struggle for independence—who has dwelt in tents since this war began, foregoing all comforts, except such as the soldier enjoys—who has exposed his person in battle, and who, for his great integrity and uprightness, holds the reverence of this nation, and the admiration of other peoples—whose name is read, with honor and respect, all over the world; or, believe the base and cowardly, or the timid and ignorant, who tell you that you can return to the Union, and be protected in your property? Gen. Lee, in telling his soldiers, tells you, *that there is no alternative but submission or war.*

After this exhortation, Gen. Lee addresses himself to the deserters and absentees without leave, "who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril." He warns them sternly, as they have not heretofore been warned, that "a last opportunity is opened to them to wipe out their disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes." By the authority of the President, he offers pardon to all who shall return, or report, according to the orders, within 20 days, except those who have deserted to the enemy, or those who have once been pardoned.

We would fain add our admonition to this earnest exhortation. Editing, as we do, a journal which may reach the eye of many who have friends, perhaps relatives—certainly acquaintances—who are included in one or the other of the classes above named, we solicit their attention to the foregoing order, and their influence to bring within the reach of this offer of pardon, those who have the offer held out to them.

We see, in this appeal of Gen. Lee, a determined resolve, that mercy shall now give place to justice. Ye wives, who have husbands absent from their posts; who have deserted because you have written to them to come home, take care! You are aiming the deadly bullet at the heart which is dearest to you. Ye fathers, mothers, sisters, kin, who connive at the desertion of your children and brethren, be warned, lest ye contribute to their destruction! Be assured that laws more stringent, and more inexorably executed, will soon be put in force to bring in deserters. Their names will be published in the journals, stuck up at your Court Houses, and if no worse fate befall them, they will hereafter bear forever the record of infamy. Whoever, then, has a relation or friend, who, under any bad influence, or for any cause, has abandoned his post, we counsel you to use your best exertions to induce his return within the limit of the offer of pardon.

And, to all citizens, we would say: It is the interest, as well as the duty of all, to urge deserters and absentees back to their duty. Only think. If those who are absent from our army were now with Beauregard, Sherman would be driven discomfited and beaten from South Carolina. If Gen. Lee had his absentees back, not all the hordes of Grant could save him from destruction. But for desertion, and improper absenteeism, the reverses which have befallen us would never have happened. Our victories would have been more decisive; and in all human probability, at this very day, our cause would have been gained.

An Alphabetical List.

The Richmond *Whig* suggests, and the suggestion is a good one, that now that the bill "regulating the business of the Conscript Bureau" is pending before Congress, that a section be incorporated providing for the publication, in each State, of the list of exempts; details, employees, &c. To which we would add, the names and residence of deserters, and those absent without leave.

The time is near at hand when the people will be urged to lend all the assistance in their power, in returning absentees to the ranks; and in bringing to the attention of the Government those cases where able-bodied employees are improperly placed in bomb-proof positions. That the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, is the fixed determination of the nation. In order to do so, the people must assume the performance of many duties which they have heretofore neglected. The more unitedly and vigorously we now enter upon the work; the sooner will it be finished.

We are rejoiced to learn, through an entirely reliable source, that the orders of General Lee, which we publish to-day, offering pardon to deserters and absentees, are already producing good effect. Many applications are being made to Capt. Porter, at this post, to know if absentees can return. This is one effect of the change in the public feeling, brought about by "Lincoln's terms."

Enrolling officers should be industrious to put into circulation the offers of Gen'l Lee.

Deserters are committing outrages and depredations all over the State We are informed by a correspondent that a band of deserters in Pitt county, on the 13th inst., arrested, near Falkland, Messrs. Simon and Kindred Kittrell, and a school teacher by the name of Smith, and after knocking them down, and beating them unmercifully, carried them off with the avowed intention of hanging them, but the deserters becoming intoxicated with liquor, they made their escape. Our correspondent says a bad state of affairs exists in that county, and calls on the Governor to send the people some protection,

It is the duty of the citizens everywhere to organize for their mutual protection, hunt up and destroy these outlaws and robbers wherever found. This course has been pursued in several counties with good results.

We devote considerable space in to-day's issue to the proceedings of meetings held by our soldiers in the field. These we publish, and indeed, every meeting that has been held, breathe a lofty and patriotic devotion to the Confederate cause, and declare an unalterable determination to continue the struggle until our independence is achieved.

Let the people be true to themselves, and our armies will stand by and defend them to the last. The battle-scarred and war-worn legions that bear on their banners names as proud and full of deep, historic interest as ever gave immortality to a nation, will never sacrifice the future by forfeiting the glories of the past. They will never abandon a cause that has been watered by so much precious blood. They will never bear the sight of maimed and wounded comrades begging bitter bread through a conquered land, which their valor tried in vain to save. Never, no never, will they give up a cause, the abandonment of which places them before the world as men who admit that Jackson died a traitor, and that Lee deserves a halter.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—The appointment, by the President, of Colonel Isaac M. St. John Commissary General of the Confederate States has been confirmed by the Senate. The new Commissary-General will enter at once upon the discharge of his duties.

We look upon the fall of Columbia as the prelude to a glorious change of luck. Some one said to us a day or two ago, that "we had reached the bottom." We are pretty low down, it is true, and it is not unreasonable now, to expect that "we may go up."

Example.

It does incumbent on the representatives of the people to set a good example to the people. Legislation is as necessary as fighting. Our government, unhappily for a period of war, has diffused its strength through so many channels, that instead of one torrent, strong enough to carry a powerful machinery, they are obliged to use many and petty streams, and adapt the machinery to the power of propulsion that we are able to gather to a head.

But, there was much that legislation could have done; and such a field for statesmanship the world has never seen. A field fruitful to the harvest, but without the hand to wield the sickle. Here, in North Carolina, there was so much of usefulness which might have been accomplished: The organization of a State force; measures for the arrest of deserters; for the prevention of outrages, which shock the public sensibility from day to day—which outrages culminate in robbery and murder—until there is not a county where the blood of some good citizen has not been spilled; measures for the improvement of travel and transportation, by which the gross neglect and criminal abuses of railroad companies would be corrected; measures by which the loose, extravagant and unnecessary departments, which have grown up in the State, could have been dispensed with—at least investigated, and held to account; proper and adequate, and well digested revenue measures. All these things, and more, merited the attention of the Legislature; and ought to have furnished occupation for a laborious session.

It is true, there were several highly intelligent men in the Legislature, and very true and loyal men, but they were powerless.—Their voice carried no weight; they were in a dead minority, where party held unmitigated sway. On the other hand, the Legislature fell into the hands of a set—a set of jaundiced, narrow-minded, political partizans—and the result was, that, days, weeks, and months, were consumed, at enormous expense to the State, in windy, flatulent speeches—the allies of windy flatulent resolutions—denoting a political stomach of the most dyspeptic cast.

Habeas corpus was debated and resolved upon, until the ghosts of the ancient fathers, who had a hand in the organization of the constitutional prescriptions about *habeas corpus*, yelled and shrieked from beyond the grave, at the ludicrous and nonsensical patches and plasters which had been put on their work.

Impressment:—Here was food for profound philosophy—one hundred and seventy-five pounds of it—solid weight. Impressment was demonstrated to be governmental robbery, the reason of the thing being illustrated in this wise:—as though a man were to hunt out a plan by which he might fill more offices and places of trust than the constitution allowed, and on these get salaries two or more, and evade the service. This would be fair and legal. Therefore, the seizure of a horse, or a mule, under a law of Congress—according to the conditions prescribed by the law—this is *robbery*. See Hodges' logic, or "*Hallam* on constitutional Law" page ——.

And so, under these leaders, the labors of three months, at fifty dollars a day and mileage, wound up with a bill to "promote the *deficiency*" of the Home Guard, the appointment of sixteen hundred Justices of the Peace—Yankees, deserters, boys under age, and refugees from counties occupied by the enemy; the appointment of Mr. Saml. F. Phillips to any quantity of auditing of blockade accounts; and, the promotion of Surgeon Gen. Warren to be Brigadier General.

In the agonies of this last labor, the Legislature expired. When people come to look back upon it—our children, or their children—it will be with intense curiosity. Nothing like it existed, among Jews or Gentiles, christians or barbarians.

If there be ought under the sun, which may be compared with it, by approximation, it is the Confederate Congress. That body met in November. It is now near March. It met at the close of a long and bloody campaign, just at the time for strengthening the exhausted military resources, and preparing for the campaign. It could not be blind to the dangers, and necessities of the country; for the cannon of the enemy was booming in their ears, and the flag of his army was flaunting before their eyes. Had Congress passed the measures asked for by the Government—or similar measures, or any proper measures—Sherman would never have seized Savannah. Fort Fisher would never have fallen. South Carolina would not now groan under the tread of the invaders. By prompt legislation, Congress could have re-organized the army, paid the soldiers, brought back the absentees, established the currency, and restored the public confidence. Instead thereof, *it* has talked, debated and debated, and talked, until, now the preparations of the enemy, for the campaign about to begin, are well nigh completed, while Gen. Lee has been left to employ to the best advantage the material he has on hand.

It would be well for legislators to read the consequence of their delay, in the light of accomplished facts. If we have lost part of the Confederacy, and sacrificed thereby the ample means it gave for supply, it is because Congress failed to bring out the strength which the State itself could have afforded, to arrest the catastrophe. Unless this thing be changed, and more prompt, more actual aid, be given by Congress to the Executive, the cause will be lost—lost in shame and sorrow; and the men who, by this non-action, have been kept unstrengthened and unreinforced, will be sacrificed. This is plain language; but it is true, and ought to be plainly spoken.

The Banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

War News.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Charlotte *Bulletin*, of the 19th, contains the first definite account of the fall of Columbia, and the whereabouts of our forces, we have yet seen. It says:

Our latest advices from below place Sherman in possession of Columbia, and our army at Doko, about sixteen miles above on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The contest for the possession of Columbia seem to have been a most obstinate one, and the result can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city. We are informed that all or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities, consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

The opinion seems to be prevalent that Sherman will immediately move upon the line of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., in the direction of this place, that elated by his recent successes, he will not stop in his course until he can penetrate deeply into the thriving commercial interior of North Carolina. We cannot share this opinion of the situation.—First, because our army in Sherman's vicinity, released from operations upon the extended line, reaching from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, can concentrate and effectually check his advance. Second, because with Columbia in his possession there is no necessity for a movement in the direction of Charlotte, the line of communication with the Southwest being thus severed.—Third, because if an advance into this State were absolutely necessary, the moral effect of a successful movement through the North-eastern portion of South Carolina, and thence upon Raleigh, the capital of the State, would be far greater, of more lasting benefit to the Yankee cause, and correspondingly injurious to ours. Last, because the Lincoln government cannot spare the troops from the present forces in the field, to garrison all the places they may expect to capture, and it is not wise military policy to leave an open country to a large opposing army in the immediate rear, and depend for subsistence upon the section to be invaded.

Whilst we cannot look facts squarely in the face and say that our affairs are in a very flourishing condition, there is at the same time no just cause for gloom and depression. The darker the hour the more necessary is it that we should be firm, vigilant and determined. The loss of a State is not the loss of the Confederacy. A bold front, a wise policy and a determined spirit will not fail to extricate us from present difficulties.

The following account of the fall of Columbia, we clip from the Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday last. By this account, it appears that Columbia was evacuated without a fight:

Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, a hundred miles north of Columbia.—We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though, as to this, we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of execution. It is impossible to say whither Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, North Carolina, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad; or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

FROM WILMINGTON.

We copy the following from the Wilmington *Journal* of the 18th:

Rumors were abroad this morning that Fort Anderson had fallen, or been evacuated yesterday evening. This is not so, for the enemy kept up their firing nearly all night, which would not have been the case had the Fort fallen into their hands.

It was reported here last night and this morning that the enemy had made sundry assaults upon Fort Andersen and been repulsed. We do not *know* that this is *not* so, but we do not know that it *is*. We rather incline to doubt it, as we do anything of which we have no definite or official information.

It is reported that the enemy has landed a force on the west side of the Cape Fear River, and attacked Fort Anderson with infantry. Possible.

We have heard guns, believed to be at Anderson, even while writing this article The Fort is where it always was—on Brunswick Point, and the Confederate flag still floats over it. This is all we know, and our wish is to keep posted ourselves, and to keep our readers posted. Of course all sorts of reports will find their way into the country and accumulate as they go, but we warn our readers not to place any confidence in rumors, unless they can trace them to a reliable source. The newspapers are not perfect, but we think that, upon the whole, the dailies of this place will be found much more reliable than street rumor, or the tales of the "reliable gentleman."

If anything really reliable reaches us before going to press, of course we shall give it to our readers.

The Wilmington *North Carolinian*, of the 18th, contains the following:

The enemy yesterday afternoon was engaged in shelling Fort Anderson, with one of his monitors. The firing continued until late in the evening, and was, we understand, of a severe character. There is a rumor on the street this morning that Fort Anderson has fallen, but we regard the report as premature and purely sensational.

We understand, however, on authority that cannot be doubted, that the enemy's land forces had been strongly reinforced and that he has transferred his main force to the right back of the river. We have reason to believe that he is now advancing in heavy force from the direction of Smithville. It would be well for our people to be prepared for the worst. We publish this much in order that our readers in town may have the benefit of the information. We regard reticence at this time, and in the peculiar circumstances of this place as highly criminal.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The "Express" of Friday says that the enemy have kept up, for the past two days and nights, a most terrible uproar of horn-blowing and drum-beating. His trains have been running too, and all external appearances would seem to indicate movements of unusual activity.

A deserter of far more than ordinary intelligence, and seeming respectability, who came into our lines Tuesday night, stated that Grant had sent to City Point since the Saturday night previous from the left, not less than eight thousand men. This deserter states that the impression in the army was, these men were going south—either to Newbern or to Sherman. As Grant vainly endeavored to reach the Boydtop plank and the South-Side railroad in his last movement, we think it probable that he will now reinforce at some point further South, and endeavor to make that part of his programme a success beyond peradventure.

The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite the extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent it. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great desideratum being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rude alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the front and give themselves up.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, held in Charlotte, N. C. on the 16th inst., a committee appointed to present some plan for home defence, made the following report:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

The committee appointed to present a plan for an organization for home defence, submit the following report, viz: They find that in the organization of the armies of the Confederate States, to resist invasion by the Federal forces all the active and able bodied young men of the county, whose circumstances enabled them to do so, responded promptly to the first call to arms, and now constitute the body of the army of the Confederacy; that in order to strengthen and reinforce these armies, all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, have been called by the laws of Congress, and are now in service; that to provide a more immediate defence for our homes, all those able to bear arms, between 17 and 50 years, have been organized into what is known as the Home Guard, which is intended for the defence of the country within the limits of the State. They find that the only remaining material of which any organization may be formed to aid in the common struggle for liberty and independence for ourselves and posterity, and the protection of our immediate hearthstones, consist of those citizens who have passed the age of fifty years, but whose vigorous constitutions will enable them to bear arms, in short periods of service, within the limits of their county, or voluntarily in adjoining counties or elsewhere, and those citizens who have been exempt from service in the regular army on account of disability, but who are, nevertheless, able to perform the duty herein contemplated. Your committee believe that in that class of citizens an effective force can be formed for county defence, which can organize as mounted infantry or otherwise, in the second class of guard for home defence, which duty is confined to the limits of the county in which they reside. Your committee recommend that this organization be prepared for at once, by having the names of all who will thus volunteer, enrolled; and that to effect this, two active citizens be appointed in each neighborhood, who shall present the list for signature to every man in their neighborhood, and who shall keep a list of all who refuse to volunteer; and that both lists be reported at the time the volunteers meet for organization; that this volunteer force meet in Charlotte, on Monday, the 20th inst., and organize by the election of officers.

The report of the committee was received and adopted, and a committee of two from each captain's district was appointed to carry out and effect the organizations recommended.

The meeting also recommended that similar organizations be formed in all the counties of the State.

The people of Mecklenburg have gone to work in earnest, and we suggest to the people every where to follow their example.

CAPTURE OF A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE SCOUT.—We copy the following account of the capture of Sergeant Wm. M. Waterbury, 3rd North Carolina Cavalry, from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

Sergeant Wm. M. Waterbury, a famous Confederate scout, whose deeds of daring would form the staple of a romance, was severely wounded by a prisoner he had taken a few days ago. He had entered the enemy's lines, and, stumbling upon a detachment of Yankees, inquired the way to a Yankee regiment, to which he pretended to belong. He was placed in charge of one of the men, who escorted him towards the command, but while on the way he snatched his escort's rifle, and, leaveling it at his head, enjoined silence, and lead him captive into the woods. The two finally sat down to rest, and Waterbury, soon after, thinking his captive asleep, gave way to the influence himself, and the Yankee discovering it, seized the rifle and shot him through the lungs. Waterbury, at last accounts, was at City Point, in an improving condition. He is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., and a member of Barringer's brigade.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a little son of Mrs. Rebecca Sneeden, aged about six years, was accidently shot in her own yard, on Dry Pond, yesterday afternoon, by a soldier, who was carelessly practicing with his gun. The ball struck the little fellow in the side, making a severe flesh wound. Firing in the streets is a dangerous habit, the penalty for which cannot be too rigidly enforced by our town authorities.—*Wil. Journal.*

We learn that the raiding party of Yankee cavalry, who were reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. We have as yet been unable to obtain any information as to the amount of damage done by them.

A letter from Calcutta to the London *Times*, says that not less than sixty thousand persons were drowned, or otherwise killed by the late terrible cyclonal storm which swept that country.

Lieut. J. Taylor Wood, C. S. N., has been promoted to the rank of Captain, for meritorious services.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above.

The enemy keep up a steady shelling the city.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

Gen. Lee's Order.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Gen. Lee's General Order, No. 1, assuming command of the Confederate Armies, contains the following passages:

"Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, humbly invoking the aid of Almighty God, I rely for success, upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people of the Confederacy, that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—The House passed several Senate bills, including a bill to provide for the remission of penalty for non-delievry of tithe bacon, due 1864. And a bill exempting maple sugar from tithes.

The bill from the special committee providing for the employment of negro troops, was taken up. Whereupon, the House resolved itself into secret session. Yeas 38, nays 35.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, the exemption bill was recommitted the Committee on Military affairs. Senate bill to provide for reorganiation of troops taken up; Johnston of La., moved to transfer the bill to secret calendar, pending which, the Senate resolved into secret session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—In the Northern papers of the 14th, including the the evening edition of the American, much space is devoted to the proceedings and speeches of the great war meeting in Richmond. In the House of Representatives, Dawson offered a resolution requesting the President to use all honorable means to bring about peace, with every proper guarantee, which shall protect the Southern States in the enjoyment of their rights laid on the table by a vote of 73 against 42.

Williams offered a series of resolutions declaring it would be inconsistent with honor and dignity to make further offers to the rebels. This was also tabled, 81 against 52.

Senator Morgan was nominated as successor of Fessenden, but the nomination was withdrawn.

Cairo telegrams of the 9th says the immense fleet that went up the Tennessee river has reached there, crowded with troops, army material, &c. It numbers fifty-six steamers. General A. J. Smith's forces are on board, bound down the Mississippi river.

Twenty-one vessels laden with cotton from Savannah, arrived at N. Y. on the 14th.

Gold 208.

Yankee Movements in Eastern N. C.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 19.—A Yankee force from Newbern, some five hundred strong, passed through Greenville yesterday, and when last heard from, were advancing on Tarboro'. It is thought to be a mere raiding party.

General Baker is after them.

Another party are reported coming up the south side of the Neuse. This needs confirmation. No trouble anticipated. S.

Exchanged of Prisoners.

The following dispatch has been received by Lt. Gen. Holmes:

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.

To Lieut.-Gen. Holmes:

A General exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. All will be delivered in fifteen days.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Asst. Sec'y of War.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously on yesterday afternoon and nearly all night and this forenoon. It is reported a land force also attacked our forces at Fort Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on at one p. m.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Northern papers of the 16th has been received.

The draft did not take place on the 5th.

A Washington telegram says preparation for the draft will be consummated as rapidly as possible. If volunteering is active it may be indefinitely postponed.

European dates 2d received. News unimportant.

Gold in New York 203.

A little girl was one night under the starry sky, intently meditating upon the glories of the heavens. At last, looking up to the sky, she said: "Father I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be."

RAID ON WAYNESVILLE.—Col. Kirk, with three or four hundred men, made a raid on Waynesville, Haywood county, last Friday.—There are so many rumors in regard to the matter that it is impossible to arrive at the truth. Capts. Teague and Mims, with a few men, attacked him, but with what result we are unable to learn. One report is that the Jail and two or three private dwellings were burned, and a large number of negroes and horses carried off. We shall probably receive an authentic account of the affair in a few days.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.—Col. D. G. Maxwell, Tax Collector for this county, has furnished us a table showing the amount of the Confederate tax paid in Mecklenburg during the year 1864. The Specific tax $10,580, tax on Sales $376,860 87, on Neat Cattle $7,758 35 in Property and Credits $4,658 82, on Profits above 25 per cent. $25,021 09, on ten per additional tax $33,400 01, on 30 per cent. do $6 325 95, Advalorem 5 per cent. tax $295,-635 26, on Salaries $899 95, on Incomes $202,906 92, Soldiers tax $97,689 00. Total, $761,694 75.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Raleigh *Standard*, of the 10th, opposes the arming of slaves, because it would destroy slavery; and in another article, in the same issue, affirms that slavery is already destroyed in any event. The first article was designed to entice us to submission to the terms of Abraham Lincoln. There is consistency in the inconsistency.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, heretofore in Davis' Brigade, has been transferred to Cooke's Brigade.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

The Duty of the Hour.

A new, grave, and momentous duty, is now enjoined upon the people of the Confederacy. Our enemies, not for the first time authoritatively, have laid down their purposes and determination, and declared the fate, in store for this nation. But they have done this now more distinctly, more emphatically, and more unequivocally. Brought face to face with three of the most eminent men in the land—who were seeking to open with them negotiations for peace, who were asking even for a momentary truce, in order to discuss peace propositions—they said.

We will not recognize your government for a moment; we will not treat with your States for a moment; we will not suspend hostilities for a moment.

We will not discuss propositions of peace for a moment; unless your army lays down its arms; unless your government is abrogated; unless your people submit to the laws and constition of the United States, and thereby take the confiscation of your property; the abolition of slavery; and the pains and penalties which are your personal liabilities.—These conditions being thus explicitly announced, our Commissioners have returned; have made their report; and the truthfulness of this account stands upon the credit for veracity, in which Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell are held. We are then brought face to face—square up to the issue—of *fight or submit*. There are but these two outlets from the tenement in which we all now lodge, the front door leading to the side of the country, honor and patriotism; the other—the *back*—leading to apostacy, submission, and ruin.

It is manifestly the duty of every man, in the most open and public manner, to take the one side and not the other. If he mean to uphold the cause, to stand by the country, and assist the struggle, it is his duty to say so.

If not, let him come outlike a man, and earn the character of being a bold enemy, rather than be a *sneak*. Heretofore, many men have thought they could steer a middle course, and by the exercise of some political rights, either as individuals, or as components of States, put themselves into some relation with the enemy's Government, by means of which, peace might be brought about. The delusion is dispelled. No ground is left for any such surmise. No man will believe either in the sincerity or truth of him, who undertakes to talk now about reconstruction, or negotiation, by States. There is but one question which can now address itself to the mind of any man, and that is, are you prepared *to submit to the Yankee authority, take the Yankee oath of allegiance, and abide the Yankee laws and constitution.* It is this, or fight—this, or carry on the war, until honorable terms are wrung from our enemies.

There is another duty. How far are those who intend to stand by the country, to be impeded and hindered by opposition, now that the issue is made, thus broadly. On this, we do not at present mean to express an opinion. There are some general remarks, however, which are just and appropriate. There is no doubt that one bad man, especially, if he have control of the means to spread his opinions and sentiments, can do more harm than many good ones can possibly counteract.

The war bears naught but hardship, sacrifice, danger and suffering—all these *he* can aggravate, and increase and exaggerate.

The war has inevitable reverses. These he can depict in the gloomiest colors. The successes he can so readily depreciate. He can give information to the enemy; can cause desertion from the army; can weaken the confidence of the people, and obstruct the plans of the Government.

His appeals are to the ignorant and poor; or the selfish and interested; and the armory from which he draws his weapons, are the passions and prejudices of men.

Such a man, embarking with the fixed purpose to thwart, hinder and prevent the success of the war, can do vast injury. He is an enemy not to be despised. What course should be adopted against such a foe must be determined by the consideration of the stake for which we fight—liberty and life; and by the amount of hinderance he can offer to our attainment of this stake.

All these things now are matters for the serious, calmn, deliberate and resolute consideration of our people. Nothing should deter them from full and mutual conference upon these matters, and from a manly and patriotic decision. If the government and people mean to bring the war to a successful issue—if they hope to do this—they must strip for the fight. They must cease to conduct a languid war. They must bring no more the practices of peace into the conduct of the war. They must wage the strife as other nations do always, when invaded, exacting universal allegiance from all within their borders; and *allowing* no opposition, let or hindrance.

For one, we desire, seek, entreat, that no voice, no pen, no hand, will interpose to distract or divide. To effect this, we will make any sacrifice. But, to be frank and true we further say, when this proves impossible, then we are prepared to confront as foes, those who will not be our allies in the common cause.

All newspapers in the Confederate States are requested to copy six times General Orders No. 2 and 3, from headquarters armies of the Confederate States, dated February 11, 1865, to be found in this day's "Confederate" Bills sent (with a copy of paper) to the Richmond *Enquirer* office will be paid.

We have several communications on hand. They will appear as soon as we can make room for them.

We had a conversation, this morning, with a Surgeon who went on with our prisoners captured at Fort Fisher, and to him we are indebted for the list of wounded, which we publish.

We made enquiry of him as to the action of Capt. Braddy's Company; and we are gratified to be able to say, that the statements heretofore extensively circulated, and by us published, are altogether inaccurate. Capt. Braddy's Company was not in charge of the sally port; but was stationed on the right, near the angle, and towards the sea. Capt. Adams commanded at the sally port with a battery. The enemy did not first obtain entrance by the sally port, but to the left of it. Lastly, this gentleman says he knows that a portion of Braddy's Company fought desperately; among others, he named especially Lt. Charles Williams.

We make the correction for Capt. Braddy with great pleasure; and should not have published the statement, but it had obtained a general circulation, and the best mode to secure justice was to concentrate the publicity of the charge. The present statement is from an eye witness.

Four Hundred Million Deficit.

The deficit of four hundred millions of dollars in the Treasury estimates, and now needing to be immediately supplied, has created considerable surprise. How has it happened that so large a sum was overlooked? is generally enquired.

Insinuations are broadly made that large sums have been stolen. It is inexplicable to us; unless that many purchasing agents of the government, Commissaries, Quartermasters, Impressing agents, &c., had made purchases which they failed to return to Mr. Memminger in time for his report; and these liabilities of the government have come in since, making this increase in the public debt. If this be so, it is a natural occurrence.

We note with pride and satisfaction, the large and enthusiastic war meeting which was held in Fayetteville, on Thursday last, and the patriotic resolutions which were passed. Fayetteville was entitled to speak among the first. She is intimately associated with the first glory of the war. It was her sons who met Butler at Great Bethel, and contributed to produce in his human bosom the emotions of satisfaction, which have just come to light, that Great Bethel was not Manassas, or the Wilderness, or Cold Harbor, or other places where lives were sacrificed.

Fayetteville, too, has done as much as any town of proportionate means in the Confederacy, in men and money; and done it quietly, unostentatiously; but liberally, self sacrificingly and patriotically. And her sons, in the bloodiest dangers, have faithfully represented the courage, the dignity and the true patriotism of that excellent community. But, Fayetteville must, by this time, know that a war-meeting and resolutions are but the feathers of the fowl—a small part of the game.—They are good and useful in themselves; but, in the great necessities, they are scarce anything. We must not only pledge life, property, and sacred honor, to our friends; but we must hurle defiance, hate and vengeance at our foes. Fayetteville does that—this we doubt not—but her representatives do not always do this. It is time for them to begin. When in the last session of the Legislature Mr. Samuel F. Phillips begun to assail the Government, we saw through his movement; and we are no more convinced of his Yankee proclivities now, since he has made a submission speech at Chapel Hill, to the disgust of the good citizens of that place, than we were when he opened on the Government in the last Legislature. We thought, then, that he ought to be exposed, and we exposed him; not as bad, it is true, as he afterwards exposed himself, when he undertook to show how he concocted a scheme by which he might fill several places of trust at the same time, receive the profits, and evade the service, and yet how, for one month, he ought to have been at the disposal of the Bureau of Conscription.

After all this, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Wright undertook to *whitewash* Mr. Phillips. Mr. Shepherd, in that style which is called *dulcissima;* and Mr. Wright, in a more *broadfooted* and practical way. They could'nt heap too much on him.

Now, our opinion is, that if any one of the numerous ladies, who attended the war-meeting in Fayetteville, had been representing her in the Legislature, she would have had better judgement and better patriotism, than to have *fallen* into the homage of Mr. Phillips, as Messrs. Shepherd and Wright did

We must learn to hate Yankee enemies, and oppose them as well those who live among us as those in Boston.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—For the last day or two, rumors have been rife here of disagreeable news from South Carolina, but in the absence of anything reliable, we refused to publish them.

We believe there is now no doubt of the fact of the occupation of Columbia, by Sherman's forces. It is said a severe battle was fought on Friday in the neighborhood of the city, but our forces were forced to retreat, leaving the city in the enemy's hands. The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday morning, does not contain a word in relation to the matter; and we have been unable to obtain any particulars.

The Assistant Secretary of War has telegraphed to Lieut. Gen'l Holmes that a general exchange has been agreed upon; and all the Yankee prisoners will be delivered in fifteen days. We notice gangs passing through this place daily. When they go, we hope there will not be one left. Now is a good time for any one so disposed to "fall into line."

Many of the sick and wounded from the Columbia hospitals have been transferred to the Hospitals of this place.

List of Sick and Wounded

Of the Garrision of Fort Fisher, now in the enemy's hands.

3RD BATTALION.

Co C—W T Lowe, stunned; A Coble, amputation right arm; G W Edwards, wounded in foot; J W Farmer, right foot; J J Peel, left leg, serious; J R White, right foot; W G Ingram, left thigh; C J Jenkins, amputated right arm.

13TH BATTALION.

Co D—J W Morgan right thigh, John Davis bronchitis, E N Joyner fractured cranium, Walter Bruce amputation right arm, (died January 20,) Jas Jackson, knee.

1ST BATTALION.

Co D—J D Baker leg, (died Feb. 5) A Blow stunned, H McQueen thigh, K B McKimmon right shoulder, M D McNeal left thigh, J D Kenedy right foot, M T. McMillan, (died of pneumonia, January 27) K A Evans leg, (died January 26) R A Johnson thigh, R D McMillan leg.

Co C—Daniel Hare left arm amputated.

10TH N. C. REGT.

L W Menus, Co K flesh wound in side, W T Murphy, Co K thigh and penis.

J R Coleman, City Battalion, typhoid fever, A Tyson, Co B, flesh wound.

36TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Compay B—D R Perry left arm amputated (died July 19); E J Nance left foot, D McNorton amputation of both legs, (died Jan 18).

Co C—N Stevenson left knee severe, D Mathews amputated right hand, J W Autry fractured lower jaw J M Lockoman amputated right fore arm, W Serraner right leg, J A Ross fracture of upper jaw, W Sessames foot and leg, L G Smith left arm amputated, C T Jenkins right arm amputated.

Co D—A J Wheeler left ancle, J H Fisher concussion of brain, D Riley concursion of brain J H Fisher fracture of cranium, John Riley head, John Dale hernia.

Co. E—J B McLean thigh, (died Jan. 29); R Ryland left lung, A Strickland left leg, Moses Tyson arm.

Co. F—W H Randolph arm slight, E Partin thigh (died Feb. 7); John Weaver bowels, (died Jan. 28); R Lane head, A Howriston arm, B Pope thigh, W C Hardy thigh, (died Jan. 28); F M Hap left ear off, J T Ethridge arm, Thos Locke arm severe, J Marks head severe, G F Mathews bowels (died Jan. 19); B Throner head, (died Jan. 20); Jas Milhear (died Jan. 21);

Co.—D Bryant left arm amputated, J M Mintz shoulder, G P Johnson stunned, T W Walton left leg, R Cook wrist and thigh, Wash Biggs thigh.

Co H—W C Sutton thigh, Jas Whitted left thigh, T A Peterson left shoulder (died Jan. 29);

Co. K—H Hickman right arm amputated, Lt. J S Wascot left hip, J S Milikin head, J O Evans, Diarrhoea, T W Williams, Catarrh, L J McLean measles, S W Lewis wounded in right breast.

40th N. C. REGIMENT.

Co. C—N J Simmons, left arm.

Co. D—J T Bradley arm and jaw, (died Jan 30) W Cummings thigh, D Page right side, M P Seaton head, (died Jan. 19)

Co. E—N Jackson, right thigh.

Co. F—J W Brown fracture left thigh, K Church fracture left thigh, F A Shotwell left side, W L Barnes neck.

Co. G—L Kornegay left thigh, W F Morton back, (died Jan. 26;)— Mathewson back, Captain Bucham back, Sergeant S H Williams, (died Jan. 28;) C D Brooks, (died Feb 5;) W T Quinn left thigh, H Harris side; J F Martin right knee.

Co. H—N R Woody, (died Feb. 7.)

Co. K—B Harrison elbow, severe; D Allen amputation of left leg, D G Powers amputation of left leg, J C Smith left foot, G R Thompson right hand, G W Ballentine right leg, J H McLeod thigh, S B Clark left leg, J D Wilson arm, W O Karroll leg, (died Jan. 29.)

21st S. C. REGIMENT.

Lt and Adjt. E R W McIver arm amputated, private J O Brown Co C stunned, S W Williamson Co F left shoulder (died Jan 28). A E Gibson Co F, left hip, Sergt S J Coleman, Co F, left elbow severe, Lt W D Cook Co F, left leg amputated, Sergt E M Wells, Co G, side slight, J B Quick Co F fracture of forearms W F Adams Co F, arm slight, W J Windham Co K, fracture of skull, left eye out.

25th S. C. REGIMENT.

Private J W Grayson, Co. C, compound fracture of left knee; L Bough, Co H, amputation of right arm; J B Johnson, Co C, through bowels, (died Jan. 23;) Jas Kirby, Co D, shoulder, slight; Thos Davis, Co F, right knee, slight; J D Son. Co H, fracture clavical; J B Johnson, Co E, bowels, severe.

MARINE CORPS.

W P Moore, shock; R O'Kaafe, left arm, slight; Aaron Furlow, left leg amputated; Wm Quinn, amputation of leg, (died Jan 22;) Thos P Gibson, left thigh, (died Jan. 17;) M Bow, bowels, (died Jan 17;) A F Dean, concussion of brain,

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For the Confederate.

List of Casualties

Occuring in Lewis' Brigade; Pegram's Division, in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.

SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Private Albert Davis, Co. B, right side, (since dead); John L Chapman, Co E, scalp; W H Houston, Co E, right leg; F A Hatch, Co F, right arm; R D Stone, Co. I, right breast, flesh wound.

TWENTY FIRST NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Private Ephriam Bailey, Co A, left hand; Capt Byrd Snow Co. C, stomach, (since dead); Jacob Rumly, Co. F, face; Wm Bennett, Co F, left breast: Sergeant Moses Lawton, Co. F. Foot amputated; Wm Lukey, Co. G, killed; K D Whitaker, Co H, left side; Sergt R W Brinkley, Co. C, right arm; C H Boyles, Co. I, right arm and lung, (mortal); D P Ellington, Co L, right thigh; Hiram Thacer, Co L, right arm; C F Cox Co L. right thigh; Lieut Sam. Stewart, Co. M, left hip.

FIFTY-FOURTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Sergeant Joe Couley, Co B, left side; J F Woodey, Co D, left hand; W G Hamilton, Co. E, right leg; Lemuel Clapp, Co F, face; Sergt T D Hampton, Co H, left arm.

FIFTY-SEVENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Sergeant J M Cowan, Co C, lower jaw fractured; W C Eddleman, Co C, right leg; Jacob Castor, Co C right leg; Ed Earmhardt, Co C, left foot; Lt A B Garrell, Co D, right arm; J P Shoemaker, Co F thigh; Wesley Isley, Co H, right leg amputated.

Total. Killed 3; wounded, 27; total 30.

W. T. SUTTON,
Sr. Brig. Surgeon.

THE YANKEE LOSS NEAR PETERSBURG.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, of the 8th, acknowledges the loss of 1506, more or less, on the part of the Yankees in the late movement of Grant's army.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Chapel Hill.

A public meeting was held in the village of Chapel Hill, on Friday evening, the 10th of February 1865. James Watson, Esq. was called to the chair, and H G. Spruill, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. On motion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of A. Mickle, Dr. Mallett, Dr. J. B. Jones, John Watson and Rev. Mr. Wilson, to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee retired, and on returning, presented through A. Mickle, Chairman, the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, Recent events have made it clear that the general desire for peace cannot be gratified, except upon terms that are both ruinous and dishonorable; Therefore,

Resolved, That for the sake of our country, and invoking the help of Almighty God, we hereby call upon all men to lay aside former differences and unite in a manly effort for the common defence.

Resolved, That in this crisis it is the duty of every citizen to contribute all in his power to strengthen and sustain the cause of the Confederate States, especially by aiding and encouraging our soldiers in the field, and by making making provision for the support of their families at home.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our soldiers for the heroic gallantry with which they have resisted the invaders, for the determination they now express, not to falter till independence is secured.

Resolved, That believing our cause just, we pledge ourselves to do and suffer everything which may be necessary, or useful in maintaing and defending it."

Judge Person was requested to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do. Near the close of his remarks, Saml. F. Phillips, Esqr., came in, and was called on to address the meeting.

He said that he had not been advised that a meeting was proposed to be held; expressed some opposition to the preamble to the resolutions, and suggested that more time be given.

A motion was made that the resolutions be adopted and published—pending which, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3 o'CLOCK.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

Mr. Phillips addressed the meeting at some length, chiefly in opposition to the preamble to the resolutions, and proposed to amend by striking out the preamble, and inserting the following preamble and resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, Recent events renders it probable that the maintenance of slavery is no longer a serious question in the present contest; and whereas, these events, offer to us as a new phase in the war, the solemn alternative of reconstruction, or arming the negro, which propositions demand great consideration by North Carolina, in sovereign assembly: therefore,

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of North Carolina ought to be held at the earliest opportunity.

Judge Person addressed the meeting.

A division of the question was called for, and the question was on striking out the preamble. Pending this question, the Hon. D. L. Swain, presented the meeting the following resolution as expressing his opinion.

Resolved, That we suppose no village in North Carolina has, in proportion to its resources and population, contributed more largely in blood and treasure, to the maintainance of the gigantic war in which, during four years, we have been struggling to preserve our constitutional rights; that in the future as in the past, in humble but hopeful reliance on the blessing of Almighty God, we will relax no effort to drive back the invader, maintain our liberty and secure an honorable and permanent adjustment of our difficulties with the United States.

The resolution was received with expressions of applause and gratification by the meeting.

The question now recurred on striking out the preamble to the resolution. The chairman, on a count, reported that 62 voted for striking out, and 81 against it. The count was objected to, as the chairman had counted the boys. He was urged to have a recount and exclude all under 21 years old. He said that excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age, would not change the result; that he counted none who were not subject to conscription, and he contended that in a meeting of this kind, those who were to compose the army had a right to vote, and he decided the vote to be against striking out, whereupon a portion of the meeting withdrew.

Governor Swain moved to amend the preamble so as to make it read, "Whereas, recent events have made it clear that the general desire for peace cannot be gratified, except upon terms that the Confederate States are not prepared to except," which amendment was adopted; whereupon, the preamble, as amounded, and the resolutions were adopted.

JONES WATSON.
Chairman.

H. G. SPRUILL, Secretary.

NEGROES ARMING.—We clip the following from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th.

The bill to put a number of negroes in the the military service to be used in such employments as the Commander-in-Chief may determine, will be taken up in the House of Representatives this morning.

Some local interest has been manifested in this measure since it was known yesterday that quite a military fever had broken out among the negroes employed at the various hospitals here, and that they are already organizing volunteer companies to take the field against the Yankees. Several hundred of them have professed an anxiety to volunteer; and at one of the hospitals, yesterday, fifty-two out of seventy-four negroes employed there agreed to enlist "for the war," and organised themselves into a military company in view of legislation now pending.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Holders of Confederate State securities are informed that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, heretofore Confederate States Depository at Knoxville Tenn., but now of Charlotte, N. C, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to take up the coupons on Eight and Seven per cent. Bonds, and also to pay the interest, schedules on the 7,30 Notes. Printed forms for the schedules will be furnished to parties applying at the Bank of Charlottee where the Depository can be found.

This arrangement will prove a great public convenience to this section of country.—*Char. Democrat.*

RUNAWAY NEGRO KILLED.—A runaway negro of Mr. R. Buchanan, who has been dodging about the lower part of this county for near a year past, and who had been outlawed, was killed one night last week, on the premises of Mr. A. A. McRae. The negro was discovered in one of Mr. McRae's outhouses, started to make off, was commanded to stop, but not doing so, was fired upon with the result mentioned above.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Chatham.

On Thursday, the 14th, being Court week, a very large meeting of the people of Chatham county was organized by the appointment of Nat. N. Green, as Chairman, and I. N. Clegg, as Secretary; whereupon, on motion, the following Committee on resolutions was appointed to wit: Messrs John H. Haughton, John W. Womble, L. W. Gorrell, Thos. L. Winslow and A. H. Merrit, who reported through their Chairman, J. H. Haughton Esq. the following:

WHEREAS, in the recent meeting of our Commissioners, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the so called United States, it was then announced by him, the only condition of peace his Government would assent to, was the *unconditional* submission of the people of the Confederate States to the Constitution and laws of the so called United States; and whereas, said Constitution is not now that established by our fathers; wherein, among the laws we are called upon to submit to, are those that denounce as rebels and traitors all who have, in any manner, contributed to our struggle; and which abolish slavery, thereby depriving us of that species of property guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as it *was*, in violation of every principle of social life, proclaiming our slaves as our equals; which confiscate our lands and every other kind of property; therefore

Resolved, That appealing to the Searcher of all Hearts for the rectitude of our intentions and relying upon His holy arm, who alone can give us victory, we will use every effort in our power, and employ every resource within our reach to resist the wrong and inhuman efforts of the enemy for subjugation, until our independence is acknowledged and our liberties established; and to this end we pledge to each other, to our noble and gallant army, and our fellow-citizens of the South, our lives, our fortune and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the gallant and glorious army of the Confederacy which can never be repaid; that we are proud to claim them as countrymen, and will give them the earnest and zealous support which their bravery and patriotism deserves.

Resolved, That the Confederate, Conservative, Standard Progress, and Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish these proceedings.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Haughton, in explanation of their purport and effect proceeded to address the meeting. As well and widely known as is that gentleman, for clear, lucid and logical power, we express but the opinion of all who heard him, when we say he was perhaps never more happy than on this occasion. He spoke eloquently in favor of their resolutions, and concluded by appealing to every patriot in the land to rally, and locking our shields together, resolve to die as becomes men, rather than yield to the base terms offered by Lincoln.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were also made by Mr. Manning, Hon. Hugh Waddell, Rev. Mr. Harwicke, and M. Q. Waddell.

The preamble and resolutions were then put and there was a loud, earnest, response of "aye," given in favor of them, by all in the house, with one lonely, solitary exception.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. M. GREEN, Chairman.
I. N. Clegg, Secretary.

From the State Journal.

Public Meeting in Sampson.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Sampson county held in the Court House in Clinton on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of expressing the views and intentions of the people on the present condition of our country.

James M. Moseley was called to the chair on motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, and on further motion Jehemiah C. Faison was requested to act as Secretary.

Upon the organization of the meeting, the Chair called upon Col. A. A. McKoy to express and explain the object, which was done fluently and eloquently, and then a committee of five, viz: Dr. Thomas Bunting, William Kirby, A. A. McKoy, William A Faison and John A. Oats were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for its action.

Pending the report of the committee, H. L. Holmes, Esq., was invited to address the meeting, and the whole audience must have been convinced by his lucid and elaborate arguments upon the justice and certainty of our cause; and could his speech have been heard throughout the State, there would hereafter be less croaking, *for the cause of Mr. Lincoln* and his *peace men.*

After the conclusion of Mr Holmes' speech, the committee made the following report through their chairman, Dr Thomas Bunting which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, we a portion of the people of the County of Sampson in public meeting assembled, do re affirm the sentiments embodied in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1862–63.

Resolved, That the Confederate States of America have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency, President Davis, and his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war set forth by His Excellency, Gov. Vance; and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the *Daily State Journal* for publication, with the request that all papers true to the South will copy.

In connection with the enemy's advance into our State, the Sumter *Watchman* learns that immense quantities of corn fell into his hands, which had been hoarded and denied to the needy, and at last it fell into the hands of the Yankees. And a soldier informs us, that his regiment was for some time near a plantation whose owner refused even to sell any of his bacon to our troops, although he had a large quantity on hand, and not until the enemy advanced and our men became engaged, did he offer to sell. It was then too late, and no doubt the enemies of his country fell heir to his bacon. All this is humiliating, and should not be repeated. Those who have surplus provisions should share them with their less fortunate neighbors, for who knows how soon the whole of it may be swept away by the ruthless foe.—*Chas. Courier.*

For the Confederate.

IN THE TRENCHES, NEAR PETERSBURG VA.,
February 6th, 1865.

At 11 a. m., to-day, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Gen. M. W. Ransom's North Carolina Brigade held a meeting, to pass resolutions expressive of their sentiments on the all absorbing question of our national affairs.

The meeting was organized by appointing Col. Lee M. McAfee, 49th N. C. Regiment chairman, and Adjutant R. Bruce Peebles, 35th N. C. Regiment secretary. Speeches of thrilling eloquence and stirring patriotism were delivered by Col. Lee M. McAfee, Maj. T. D. Love, Lt. Col. G. C. Lamb, Lieut. Thomas Roulac, Capt. Sterling B. Gee and others; after which the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we deem this a suitable time to reiterate our inalterable determination never to lay down our arms until our enemies recognise us a free, sovereign, and independent nation.

Resolved, That in our opinion there is no cause for the despondency and gloom that seem to have seized hold upon our people at home. The national sky to which our ancestors had to look for hope was for several years darker and more gloomy than ours is to-day; and yet they did not falter in their determination to be free; and a just God crowned their efforts with a glorious reward. So it will be with us. We need but to put forth our whole strength and the day will soon come when we can return home with untarnished names to be welcomed by a free and a grateful people.

Resolved, That the memory of our fallen heroes whose bones lie bleaching on every battle-field, the shrieks and cries of our outraged sisters and daughters, the wrongs of our aged mothers and fathers, all forbid that we entertain any proposition which looks to the restoration of the old Union.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and its ultimate triumph.

Resolved, That we send greetings to our people at home, and assure them that though we have endured many privations and untold hardships, we are still willing to suffer more rather than resign to the detested Yankees, their honor and independence; and we earnestly invoke their aid in supporting the needy families of the soldiers in the field, and in returning to the army all skulkers and absentees without leave.

Resolved, That while we are battling and suffering for a cause that should be dear and sacred to every North Carolinian, we cannot help viewing with feelings of the deepest regret the conduct of a majority of our North Carolina Legislators in their wholesale appointment of Magistrates for the purpose apparently of keeping men out of the army.

Resolved, That we condemn the course of those selfish demagogical politicians in our State, who wish to promote their own interests by lusty appeals for "Peace," "Peace" when they know that there is no peace save with a compromise of our honor and our blood bought heritage of independence.

Resolved, That our faith in the ability, patriotism and statesmanship of our President Jefferson Davis, remains unshaken.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the skill and Generalship of our great and noble Lee, and while he is at the helm we have no fears that the ship will go down.

Resolved, That in Gov. Vance we place all trust and confidence, that his course in this war has been eminently wise, just, and patriotic.

For the Confederate,

FORT BRANCH, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

At a meeting of a Battalion of the 10th N. C. Troops, consisting of Companies B, G and H, stationed at Fort Branch, N., C., Private Henderson, Co. B, was called to the chair, and Private A M Haskit and B B Franklin were requested to act as Secretaries. On motion, a committee of three from each Company, composed of the following men: Sergeants Wadsworth, Miller, and Private George Sparrow Co B; Sergt Mason, Walker and Private Howland Co G; and Sergt Buckman, Piver and Musician Wills, Co H, were appointed to draft resolutions. After a short recess, the committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, Our arrogant and supercilious enemy, flushed with recent victories, and encouraged by a few faint hearted public men of our own and other States who they vainly imagine express the sentiment of the people, or a large portion of them, have lately informally invited us to negotiate for a peace, and though their President added a new insult to those already given, by refusing to treat with us on any terms that traitors and rebels, and demanding entire submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, with the power granted to the Congress to legislate for us questions with which they have no concern, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we spurn with indignation and contempt the offer of Mr. Lincoln, to allow us to return to his government under rules prescribed by him; that we seceded from that government because it was unjust and oppressive; that our opinions and principles are unchanged; that we are fighting for the maintainance of our beloved Southern Confederacy, our rights, our liberty, our independence, and a complete and final separation from the United States.

Resolved, That we would be pleased indeed to have this unjust and cruel war brought to a close, and any labors enjoined with peace and independence; but if this is denied us, we will continue to fight as long as an enemy oppose us, till we gain the desired end, or die in the glorious cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we, as a regiment, having long since enlisted for the war, and having passed through four years of privation and hardships, are proud to say that our feelings and principles remain unchanged. If it could be possible, we are even stronger in our determination to aid in the prosecution of this war to a successful issue than we were when we first took up arms in our defence, that every drop of Southern blood that is spilled by our hated foe only makes us the more determined; and believing our cause to be just, and that a just and merciful God overrules our destiny, and that we therefore must finally succeed, we earnestly entreat our friends, and all good patriots at home, to our Legislature, and in our Congress, to refuse them nothing, and to unite in giving us their support. But above all, we invoke the aid and blessing of Almighty God, without whose assistance, all human means will always fail.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, with the annexed resolutions, be sent to the Raleigh *Confederate* and Raleigh *Standard*, with the request they will publish the same, and that all other papers in the State do likewise.

BENJ. R. FRANKLIN,
AARON M. HASKIT, } Secretaries.

It is stated that Commander Raphael Semmes, of the Alabama, has been made a Rear Admiral, and will take command of the James River squadron, in place of Commodore Mitchell, now commanding.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

Union and Harmony.

The appeal which we made to the press of Raleigh, a few days ago—*to unite* in a call for a mass meeting of the people, in order to respond to the terms of peace, lately offered by Lincoln and Seward—was made in good faith, with an honest and sincere purpose.—We earnestly desire, above all other considerations, the union and harmony of all our people in the struggle for liberty, which we are now making against the invading hordes of the enemy. We desire this above all considerations of self or party. To effect it, we are willing to sink every personal or political interest, feeling or prejudice. We believe the interests—nay, the very safety—of society itself, demand this "union and harmony.

In reply to our appeal, the *Standard* of Feb. 14th, after quoting our remarks, in these words—"Before expressing the sentiments with which these propositions impress us, we wait to see whether those who have heretofore differed from us, will offer us hopes of united action,"—says:

"And before the *Standard* appeared, and before it could have responded favorably to this overture, even had it been disposed to do so, the following was posted on the bulletin board of the *Confederate*, as a sort of commentary on some news from Kinston:

"The *Standard* and *Progress*, the ring-leaders of the croakers in North Carolina, are chiefly responsible for the invasion of our State by the enemy in force at this time."

The *Standard* evidently misunderstood our remarks, above quoted. What we meant by declaring our purpose to withhold "the sentiments with which the propositions impress us," &c., was, simply, that we intended to leave to others to *pioneer* in the denunciation of Lincoln's terms. Believing, as we did, that every press, edited *by a man who had the soul of a man*, would at once denounce the degrading proposition, we preferred to follow the lead of those who had heretofore opposed the administration; being content to *fall behind*, if thereby, we could more effectually push on the great interests of the country.

The *Standard* complains that, while our proposition was pending, the article above quoted (which is a sentence from a letter of a correspondent) was posted on the bulletin board of the *Confederate*;" and it says:

"The public will perceive from the foregoing the terms on which union and harmony in this crisis is proposed. The *Standard*, with the "hideous mark" upon its brow, placed there in 1861 by the State *Journal*, in pursuance of orders from the Destructive leaders, and with this fresh insult thrown in its face, is asked to unite with those who have thus treated it, in a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We may be subjugated, but we will never lick the hand that smites us. We will never unite with a set of men who have pronounced, and who still pronounce us traitors to our native land, and who, judging by the past, would sneer at any sacrifice we might make in the cause of the country, if did not happen to agree with them in every thing, and concede to *them* the right to hold all the offices and conduct the war in their own way."

If these be the real feelings of the *Standard*, we recognise some justness in them, though insufficient to swerve a patriotic man from the cause of his country, and for the sake of the cause; and in the same spirit of self-sacrifice which would prompt us to yield all we have to it, we will proceed to remove the above impression, so far as the writer of this is concerned. The letter of our correspondent was not seen by him before it was posted. He was not aware of the portion complained of; and if he had been, it would not have been placed on the board, for there are many things which we would feel obliged to admit into our paper from a correspondent, which we would not transfer to the bulletin-board. And even by those through whose agency it was placed there, it was done inadvertently. More than this. We are prepared to say to the *Standard*:—if we shall be found side by side, advocating and defending our country, and assisting in the fierce conflict for freedom, "no hideous mark"—or any other mark—will be received from us. Whatever lies along the path of the past, connected with our public relations, *shall be buried there*. As for the the offices, we depise them; and our conduct has shown that we care not who holds them, provided he holds them for the country. And, as we have never objected to fair criticism on the conduct of the war, so we may safely promise not to do so, whenever that criticism emanates from a right spirit, and has for its object, the furtherance of the cause.

The foregoing concession is made to all those who may feel as the *Standard* seems to feel. It is a concession to the absolute needs of the country—for the sake of united action—in order to draw the people together again. It is in the interests of the *Standard*, and those whom it represents, that this union should take place—for, by no manner of means, can it escape *the universal destruction* which will ensue upon subjugation, and by this time, it ought to see, that now, and hereafter, nothing short of subjugation, on the one hand, or independence on the other, can befal the nation. Whatever of sacrifice of personal feeling we have made in this article, is made for the sake of the country. It is the duty of patriotism to make any sacrifice.

As to the arming of the negro, we differ entirely with the *Standard*; but we admit it to be a subject for discussion—about which there may be honest differences of opinion.—Let the States decide.

The next proposition of the *Standard* "to submit to the people, at the ballot-box, the question whether they will continue the war indefinitely for independence, or resume their former position in the Union under the Constitution and laws of the United States," is "*objected*" to, because the people have not the power or opportunity "to resume their former position in the Union, under the Constitution and laws of the United States," because the Constitution has been amended so as to abolish their property in slaves; and laws have been passed confiscating their property in land; and Mr. Lincoln said to Mr. Hunter, that it would depend on Congress whether we would ever be allowed to have a Congressional delegation.

But we are willing to submit to the people whether they will fight for independence, or submit to Lincoln. Or we are willing to take the last proposition of the *Standard* to "let every administration man, and every original secessionist, and every war-man from seventeen to sixty, at once volunteer, fill up our depleted regiments, or tender themselves in companies or regiments for the service. Let them do this, and our word for it the peace men will join them." We take the above proposition to be sincerely made; and that the meaning of it is, that *both* shall begin this good work—the *war men* and the peace men—the administration men and the peace men—the original secessionists and the peace men.

Now, we know no two men who can more appropriately set the example—no two who can begin "to rattle the dry bones" better—than ourself and the editor of the *Standard*. Let us begin. Let it be we two, who raise the cry "come boys." We wish the *Standard* both to advise and act. *We* are prepared to do both.

Let the meeting then be held; and let us take the lead. Such a lead will insure followers.

It will be gratifying to the public, we doubt not, to see that the *Standard* is now met on its own terms; and there is a prospect of "Union and Harmony." If there be not, it will not be our fault. Let the day of the meeting be fixed.

(EXTRACT) 29th Jan. 1865.

"Notwithstanding the darkness of the hour, as regards the military aspect, I can't help picturing to myself the future grandeur of our Confederacy. It the croakers would only quit croaking, and the papers stop talking about foreign recognition and "allegiance," "negotiation" and such nonsense, and the whole country tell the abolitionists, like John Paul Jones, that "we've just begun to fight," I think peace would soon follow. * * * There is nothing better for young bloods than strict military discipline. When our independence is established, I think our government ought to organize a large standing army, and require all young men to serve three years in it. It might be maintained I think, by offering a good education to young men for three years service in the army. Upon my word, I think nothing would tend more to give stability to the government, and hardiness to the race. All we lack here (Petersburg) having a perfect army is uniform, clothing and abundant rations; but the proper standard of military pride cannot be reached without these, and without something to keep up an intense soldierly pride, perfect discipline is impracticable."

We received from a valued friend, the other day, the above extract from a letter, which he had received from one of the brave youths, not yet 20 years old, who are serving the country in the trenches around Petersburg; and the sentiments are so noble, so full of true courage and whole-souled patriotism, that we lay it before our readers.

We should like also to publish the whole letter, which accompanied it, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. It comes from a man who has rendered *more useful service to the State than any man in her borders, one whose whole life has been devoted to the good of society and the State*, and whose name will be accepted for honor and reverence, by other, as it has been, by this generation. This writer says:

"Our only danger is treason and faction fostering cowardice. We can be subjugated only by being recreant to ourselves. Yet, as cloud thickens to others, the skies are brightening to me. Because I trust not in horses, chariots or men—especially the men of Europe—but in the Lord of Hosts, the God of Battles, who will not suffer the wicked always to triumph; who sets up one, and puts down another, of His own good will, and right, and pleasure; who gives victory to those for whom He has a favor, and who regards those that put their trust in Him. Is not the past and present year's discipline gradually bringing our people to a just sense of their true dependence—especially our christian people—to a penitent and confident looking to Him who rules the armies of earth as well as Heaven.—This done He will turn to us again and cause His face to shine, and we shall be saved."

The Yankee Gen. Terry and Union Men.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* announces the flight of a Mr. Swain to the Yankees, and states, on information received, that he applied to Gen. Terry for protection on the ground that he has always been a Union man, and had managed, under one pretence or another, to evade service in the armies of the Confederate States. Gen. Terry, who seems to be a practical Yankee, replied that he had no specialuse, except one, for men who were too cowardly to stand up for their country, right or wrong, when invaded, and that was to give them a musket and make them fight. Mr. Swain was accordingly placed in the ranks of the Federal army. This should be a warning to the recusant soldiers and Union suckers generally. *If they will not fight for the South he will be made to fight for the North.* They must choose whom they shall serve, the Yankees or their own people.

Kirk's Raid in Western NorthCarolina.

The Iredell *Express* says:

We are reliably informed that the Yankee and tory force at Piedmont Springs in the extreme northern portion of Burke county, has dwindled down to next to nothing. Kirk was, doubtless, many miles away while the rumors of his advance were rife, and only a few tories showed themselves at Piedmont.—There is now no enemy there as we are reliably informed, our soldiers having, during the last few days, scoured that whole region, capturing only two deserters or tories.

Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkesboro' and all the prominent localities, in those regions are still unmolested, and are, probably, as secure as any portion of the country, the few tories where little thieving operations, have been so magnified, are away to the North in their mountain hiding places. When will groundless rumors cease to annoy the people of the up-country.

FALL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERARY FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, December 6th, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distributions of the School Fund, have instructed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Fall distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Pres't Ex. officio.

M. S. BOBBINS, Secretary.

COUNTIES.	FED POP.	FALL DIST.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
Alamance,	10 475	$1,217 69		
Alexander,	5 776	6 69		
Anson,	10 884	1,265 26		
Alleghany,	3 507	407 59		
Ashe,	7 800	906 75		
Beaufort,	12 428	1,444 76		
Bertie,	11 026	1,282 82		
Bladen,	9 864	1,146 68		
Brunswick,	6 954	808 39		
Buncombe,	11 852	1,381 27		
Burke,	8 288	963 47		
Cabarrus,	9 330	1,084 60		
Caldwell,	7 064	821 18		
Camden,	4 492	522 20		
Carteret,	7 398	860 02		
Caswell,	12 473	1,449 96		
Catawba,	10 064	1,169 92		
Chatham,	18 607	1,930 53	Wm. C. Abernathy, D & D, and Sarah C. Fouches,	$150
Cherokee,	8 958	1,041 36		
Chowan,	5 357	622 75		
Cleaveland,	11 495	1,336 27	D. J. Webb, D & D, and L. P. Webb, D & D,	150
Columbus,	7 612	884 89		
Craven,	13 797	1,605 98		
Cumberland,	14 037	1,631 77	J. R. Strickland, D & D, and G. W. Hartie, B,	150
Currituck,	6 406	744 69		
Davidson,	15 371	1,786 35	E. D. Fraley, D & D,	75
Davie,	7 537	876 17	E. Orrell, B,	75
Duplin,	12 936	1,503 79	N. J. Blanchard, D & D,	75
Edgecombe,	13 333	1,549 94	J. W. C. Luper, D & D,	75
Forsythe,	11 985	1,393 24	J. W. Gay, B,	75
Franklin,	11 278	1,311 95		
Gaston,	8 431	980 09		
Gates,	6 983	800 14		
Granville,	18 962	2,204 29		
Greene,	6 346	737 72		
Guilford,	18 606	2,162 92	U. L. Gardner, D & D, and S. A. Pegram,	150
Halifax,	15 301	1,778 71	C. W. Porter, B,	75
Harnett,	7 006	814 33	W. Holt, D & D, J. Holt, D & D, and F. C. McLean, B,	225
Hayweed,	5 676	659 83		
Henderson,	9 895	1,150 28		
Hertford,	7 726	898 14		
Hyde,	6 617	769 22	Z. Flowers, B,	75
Iredell,	13 676	1,589 82	E. J. Hays, D & D, and E. E. J. Gaither, B,	150
Jackson,	5 416	629 61		
Johnston,	13 690	1,591 45		
Jones,	4 365	507 43		
Lenoir,	8 158	948 36	M. Carter, D & D, N. Carter, D & D, and J Carter, D & D,	225
Lincoln,	7 349	854 31		
Macon,	5 796	673 68		
Madison,	5 823	676 92		
Martin,	8 468	984 39		
McDowell,	6 598	767 01	J. A. Jamison, D & D,	75
Mecklenburg,	14 758	1,715 60	C. Levers, D & D,	75
Montgomery,	6 928	804 44		
Moore,	10 420	1,231 90		
Nash,	9 815	1,140 98	I. Pegram, B, and Z. A. Pegram, B,	150
New Hanover	17 582	2,043 88	D. J. Moore, B,	75
Northampton	10 653	1,238 39		
Onslow,	7 457	866 87		
Orange,	14 905	1,732 68		
Pasquotank,	7 747	900 58		
Perquimans,	5 820	676 57	J. C. Lane, D & D,	75
Person,	9 143	1,062 86	C. W. Welburn,	75
Pitt,	12 691	1,475 31	S. E. Crisp, D & D,	75
Polk,	3 795	441 17		
Randolph,	16 136	1,875 67		
Richmond,	8 528	1,026 24		
Robeson,	13 307	1,546 91		
Rockingham,	14 219	1,652 94	B. Belton, D & D,	75
Rowan,	13 014	1,512 86		
Rutherford,	10 617	1,234 21		
Sampson,	13 812	1,605 63	M. Hall, B, and L. Hall, B,	150
Stanly,	7 339	1,852 45		
Stokes,	9 414	1,094 36		
Surry,	9 881	1,148 65	G. Harris, D & D,	75
Tyrrell,	4 304	500 34		
Union,	10 304	1,197 88	H. Belk, D & D, J. Belk, D & D, and W. S. Belk, D & D,	225
Wake,	24 334	2,828 78	N. J. Dupree, R. T. Clement, D & D, and J. Simpson, B,	225
Warren,	11 566	1,344 53	J. J. Read, B,	75
Washington,	5 371	624 38		
Watauga,	4 915	571 37		
Wayne,	12 726	1,479 38	J. L. Summerlin, N. B. Summerlin, D & D; H. Summerlin and S. W. Summerlin, D & D,	300
Wilkes,	14 266	1,658 40		
Wilson,	8 321	967 31	S. A. Owens, M. Owens and B. Owens, B,	225
Yadkin,	10 138	1,178 53		
Yancey,	8 510	989 28		

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published one time each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Conservative, the Daily and Weekly Confederate, and the Weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express and Asheville News. feb 18-d&wlt

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Yankees have prohibited the publication of "Personals" in the N. Y. *News*, which had made an arrangement with the Richmond *Enquirer* by which information as to prisoners, &c., was conveyed to friends in either country. The prohibition is on the ground that the "Personals" has afforded opportunity of political communication in cypher. The *News* corrects the notion and says that such communication would be made easier and safer through an advertisement for a servant, or a lost pocket-book or stray horse in the columns of the *Herald* or *Tribune*—a remark which the *Enquirer* sustains by the following statement of curious facts:

"The expedition for the relief of the prisoners on Johnson's Island was planned, organized and arranged through the *Help* column of the Herald; and that for the capture of the Chesapeake was also planned through the same medium of communication. The privilege of advertising in behalf of humanity which the enemy's government permitted through the columns of the "News" protected that paper from any advertisements which communicated information. This last and little act of despotism may inflict some pecuniary loss upon the "News" at the expense of unnecessary sorrow and affliction to innocent persons, but it will not close the great channel of communication offered by the Herald to all who choose to pay for them.—The Herald has reaped more of the reward of treason, and given more aid and comfort to the enemy of its country than any ten papers in the United States. We suggest to the Herald to employ Gen. Scott to take and administer the oath to every person offering an advertisement, as the only way to choke off the Confederate allies in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places in the United States."

North Carolina Soldiers.

The members of company C, 18th N. C. Infantry, under their individual signatures, publish the following in the Petersburg *Express*, and request North Carolina papers to copy:

We, the undersigned, members of company C, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops, (those present,) would scorn a yoke of tyranny, such as Lincoln designs for free men.—We still declare our devotion to the cause of independence, only asking Congress to sustain us with the men and means of the country, providing for our families, husbanding all things with prudential care, bringing out those ensconced in easy places and put in their stead those who have from physical disability lost their health and are unfit for field service.

Negro brigades may contribute something—let it be forthcoming.

The Home Guard.

We learn that the Home Guard of this county will be re organized, in accordance with the late act of the General Assembly, on *Saturday* next.

For the Confederate.

TRENCHES, PETERSBURG, VA., February 7, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—There was an enthusiastic meeting held in Ransom's Brigade, yesterday, to give utterance to their views upon the present crisis of our national affairs; and the following gentlemen being called upon, ably and eloquently responded—Colonel L. M. McAfee, 49th N. C., Major T. D. Love, 24th N. C., and Captain S. H. Gee, A. A. General, and several others, breathing tones of defiance to the enemy, and resolve akin to the spirit which animated us in 1861.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions of resistance, and called upon the citizens at home to be true to themselves and their honor; to forward all deserters to the army; and gave some pretty severe thrusts into those systematic gentlemen of our Legislature, who are so eloquent upon the sufferings of magistrates and militia officers in our State.

I do hope that this spirit in the army will arouse our people, make them shake off their lethergy, and be men, let the croakers and skulkers moan as they may in the abject cowardise of their shameful timidity.

If the peace Commissioners return, as I fear they will, with terms which an honored people can never think of submitting to, it must have a beneficial effect, and I think it *will*, in uniting our people firm and steady as faith from on high.

Hastily, UNUS.

Deserter Killed.

The Home Guard in Capt. Hall's district in Iredell county, says the *Express*, were out scouting one day last week, and captured a couple of deserters from Wilkes county, brothers, by the name of Alexander. Wild, another from the same county, who attempted to escape, was shot and died in a few moments. A just retribution.

Outrage in Robeson County.

We learn from the Wilmington *Carolinian*, that Colonel Wishart a highly respectable citizen of Robeson County, while on his way to a religious meeting, was shot at and severely wounded in both thighs, one day last week, by some party or parties unknown, who waylaid him on the road.

Provost Marshal of Raleigh.

We learn from the *Conservative* that Lieut. THEODORE C. JAMES, Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment N. C. Troops, who lost one arm in one of the fights in Virginia last year, has been assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post at Raleigh.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.		
	28 lbs.	$ 10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.	1 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¼ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Four,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	" "	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1080 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 60
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¼ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
"	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 90
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4¼ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ¼ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	" unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	60

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce LYNN ADAMS, Esq., a candidate for the office of County Trustee, for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

feb 8-wlt&dstawtde

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce Mr. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.

feb 4-d3tawtd.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO

Announce Capt. L. E. BIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.

feb 1-w3t*

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865. Board $7 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or $150 per month, Confederate money, in advance. Tuition—English Branches, $50; Music, $50; Latin or French, $25.

Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow cases.

J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.

dec 21-d2tw6t*

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and Willian Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Sheals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff
of Cabarrus county, N. C.

feb 1-w6w

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HASKINS

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.

G. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

feb 2-w6t

NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHNSTON COUNTY,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

November Term, 1864.

JOHN G. GULLEY,
vs.
Gaston Parrish, Augustus Parrish, Nathan Boykin, O. L. Dodd.

Scire Facias to revive Judgment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants are non-residents, *it is ordered*, That publication be made for them to appear at February Term, 1865, of this Court, to plead in the above entitled subject, or judgment according to the scire facias will be ordered.

J. H. PARKER,
January 1st, 1865. County Court Clerk.

jan 1-d6t-wlt$6.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C.

This finely levigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONEWALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by H. J. B. CLARK.

jan 12-d3tawtw